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THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT
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PREFACTORY NOTE.

In presenting this Brochure — "THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT" — founded in 1756 by James Calhoun and family, District of Abbeville, South Carolina, the compiler wishes to express sincere appreciation to Mrs. Mary Hemphill Greene, sponsor of the Calhoun Memorial, and Mrs. Nina Taggart Chalmers, for their kind interest and invaluable Calhoun family data.

The manuscript was compiled from authentic records, and from the compiler's personal, and very pleasant, recollections of Colonel James Edward Calhoun and other members of the Calhoun family; of "Millwood" plantation, and of Abbeville and its very kind and hospitable people.

rancis o
F. de Sales Dundas.

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ANCESTRY

As is indicated in "THE SCOTTISH NATION" and "LODGE'S PEERAGE OF IRELAND," the CALHOUN family of America descends from illustrious forebears—the COLQUHOUNS of Scotland, some of whom emigrated to Ireland. The following are extracts from these two works:

"THE SCOTTISH NATION," VOL. 1: COLQUHOUN, an ancient surname in Scotland, borne by a clan whose territory is in Dumbartonshire, and whose badge is the hazel. The principal families of the name are Colquhoun of Colquhoun and Luss, the chief of the clan, a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, created in 1704, and of Great Britain in 1786; Colquhoun of Killermont and Garscadden; Colquhoun of Ardenconnel, and Colquhoun of Glenmallan. There was likewise Colquhoun of Tilliquhoun, a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia (1625), but his family is extinct.

The origin of the name is territorial. One tradition deduces the descent of the first possessor from a younger son of the old earls of Lennox, because of the similitude of their armorial bearings.

The immediate ancestor of the family of Luss was Humphry de Kilpatrick, who, in the reign of Alexander the second, obtained a grant of the lands and barony of Colquhoun, pro servitio unius militis, &c., and in consequence assumed the name of Colquhoun, instead of his own.

His son, Ingelram de Colquhoun, lived in the reign of Alexander the Third. In a charter of Malcolm, fourth earl of Lennox, in favour of Malcolm, son and heir of Sir John de Luss, of the lands of Luss, in 1280, Ingelram de Colquhoun is a witness. His son, Humphry de Colquhoun, is witness in a charter of Malcolm, fifth earl of Lennox, in favour of Sir John de Luss, which was confirmed by Robert the First in 1316.

Sir Robert de Colquhoun, the son of the last mentioned Humphry, in the reign of David Bruce, married the daughter and sole heiress of Humphry de Luss, lord of Luss, head or chief of an ancient family of that name, whose extensive possessions lay in the mountainous but beautiful and picturesque district on the margin of Loch Lomond, and the sixth or seventh in direct male line from Malduin, dean of Lennox, who, in the beginning of the twelfth century, received from Alwyn, second earl of Lennox, a charter of the lands of Luss. He is also witness in a charter of the lands of Auchmar by Walter of Faslane, lord of Lennox, to Walter de Buchanan in 1373. He had three sons, namely Sir Humphry, his heir; Robert, first of the family of Camstraddan, from whom several other families of the name of Colquhoun in Dumbartonshire are descended; and Patrick, who is mentioned in a charter from his brother Sir Humphry to his other brother Robert.

The eldest son, Sir Humphry, is a witness to two charters by Duncan earl

of Lennox in the years 1390, 1394, and 1395. He had two sons and two daughters. Patrick, his younger son, was ancestor of the Colquhouns of Glennis, from whom the Colquhouns of Barrowfield, Piedmont, and others were descended. The eldest son, Sir John Colquhoun, was appointed governor of the castle of Dumbarton in the minority of King James the Second. By his wife, Jean, daughter of Robert Lord Erskine, he had a son, Malcolm, a youth of great promise, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James the First. He died before his father, leaving a son, Sir John, who succeeded his grandfather in 1440. This Sir John Colquhoun was one of the most distinguished men of his age in Scotland, and highly esteemed by King James the Third, from whom he got a charter, under the great seal, of several lands in 1462, and in 1463 he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. The same year he was appointed clerk register for Scotland. From 1465 to 1469 he held the high office of comptroller of the Exchequer. He was subsequently appointed sheriff principal of Dumbartonshire. In 1465 he got a grant of the lands of Kilmardnny, and in 1472 and in 1473, of Roseneath, Strone, &c. In 1474 he was appointed lord high Chamberlain of Scotland, and immediately thereafter was nominated one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, to negotiate a marriage between the prince royal of Scotland, and the princess Cicily, daughter of King Edward the Fourth. By a royal charter dated 17th. September 1477 he was constituted governor of the castle of Dumbarton for life. He was killed by a cannon ball, in defending that fortress against besiegers 1st May 1478. By his wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Boyd, he had two sons and one daughter. His second son, Robert, was bred to the church, and was first rector of Kippen and Luss, and afterwards bishop of Argyle from 1473 to 1499. The daughter, Margaret, married Sir William Murray, seventh baron of Tullibardine (ancestor of the dukes of Athol), and bore him seventeen sons. His eldest son, Sir Humphry Colquhoun, died in 1493, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Colquhoun, who received the order of knighthood from King James the Fourth, and obtained a charter under the great seal of sundry lands and baronies in Dumbartonshire, dated 4th. December 1506. By his first wife, Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Lennox, ancestor of the royal family, Sir John Colquhoun had two sons and four daughters, and by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends, he had two sons. His eldest son, Sir Humphry Colquhoun, married Lady Catherine Graham, daughter of William first earl of Montrose, and died in 1537. His son, Sir John Colquhoun, married Agnes, daughter of the fourth Lord Boyd, ancestor of the earls of Kilmarnock, by whom, with two daughters, he had three sons, namely, Humphry, John and Alexander. He died before 1583. His eldest son, Humphry, acquired the heritable coronership of the county of Dumbarton, from Robert Graham of Knockdollian, which was ratified and confirmed by a charter under the great seal in 1583. Alexander, third son of Sir John Colquhoun, got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Woltoun, Auchindouarie, &c., in Dumfries-shire, dated 5th. February 1597. This Alexander Colquhoun by his wife Helen, daughter of Sir George Buchanan of that ilk, had five sons and a daughter.

The eldest son, Sir John, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great seal of the ten pound land of Dunnerbuck, dated 20th. February 1602. He was by King Charles the First created a baronet of Nova Scotia by patent dated the last day of August 1625. He adhered to the royal cause during all the time of the civil wars, on which account he suffered many hardships, and, in 1654, was by Cromwell fined two thousand pounds sterling. He married Lady Lillias Graham, daughter of the fourth earl of Montrose, brother of the great marquis, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. His two eldest sons succeeded to the baronecty. From Alexander, the third son, the Colquhouns of Tillyquhoun were descended.

Sir John, the second baronet of Luss, married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Gideon Baillie of Lochend, in the county of Haddington, and had one son, John, who died unmarried, and four daughters. He was succeeded in 1676, by his brother, Sir James, third baronet of Luss, who married Penuel, daughter of William Cunningham of *Balleichan in Ireland.* He had, with one daughter, a son, Sir Humphry, fourth baronet. The latter was a member of the last Scottish parliament, and strenuously opposed and voted against every article of the treaty of union. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that ilk, baronet, he had an only daughter, Anne Colquhoun, his sole heiress, who, in 1702, married James Grant of Pluscardine, second son of Ludovick Grant of Grant, immediate younger brother of Brigadier Alexander Grant, heir apparent of the said Ludovick. Having no male issue, Sir Humphry, with the design that his daughter and her husband should succeed him in his whole estate and honours, in 1704 resigned his baronecty into the hands of her majesty Queen Anne, for a new patent to himself in liferent, and his son-in-law and his heirs therein named in fee, but with the express limitation that he and his heirs so succeeding to that estate and title should be obliged to bear the name and arms of Colquhoun of Luss, &c. It was also specially provided that the estates of Grant and Luss should not be conjoined. Sir Humphry died in 1718, and was succeeded in his estate and honours by James Grant his son-in-law, under the name and designation of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. He enjoyed that estate and title till the death of his elder brother, Brigadier Alexander Grant, in 1719, when, succeeding to the estate of Grant, he relinquished the name and title of Colquhoun of Luss, and resumed his own, retaining the baronecty, it being by the last patent vested in his person. He died in 1747. By the said Anne, his wife, he had a numerous family. His eldest son, Humphry Colquhoun, subsequently Humphry Grant of Grant, died unmarried in 1732. The second son, Ludovick, became Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, baronet, (see GRANT OF GRANT, and SEAFIELD, Earl of); while the third son James succeeded as Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. He is the amiable and very polite gentleman described by Smollett in his inimitable novel of Humphry Clinker, under the name of "Sir George Colquhoun, a colonel in the Dutch service." He married Lady Helen Sutherland, daughter of William Lord Strathnaver, son of the nineteenth earl of Sutherland, and by her he had three sons and five daughters. In 1777 he founded the town of Helensburgh on the frith of

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Clyde, and named it after his wife. To put an end to some disputes which had arisen with regard to the destination of the old patent of the Nova Scotia baronecty, (John Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, as the eldest cadet, having, on the death of his cousin-german, Sir Humphry Colquhoun, in 1718, assumed the title as heir male of his grandfather, the patentee,) Sir James was, in 1786, created a baronet of Great Britain. His second youngest daughter, Margaret, married William Baillie, a lord of session under the title of Lord Polkemmet, and was the mother of Sir William Baillie, baronet. Sir William died in November 1786.

His eldest son, Sir James Colquhoun, 2d. bart., sheriff-depute of Dumbartonshire, was one of the principal clerks of session. By his wife, Jane, daughter and co-heir of James Falconer, Esq., of Monktown, he had five sons and four daughters. He died in 1805. His eldest son, Sir James, third baronet, was, for some time, M.P. for Dumbartonshire. He married, on 13th. June 1799, his cousin Janet, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, baronet, and had three sons and two daughters. Of this lady, who died October 21, 1846, and who was distinguished for her virtues, piety, and benevolence, a memoir by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., London, was published in 1849.

The eldest son, Sir James Colquhoun, the fourth baronet of the new creation, and the eighth of the old patent, succeeded on his father's death, 3d February 1836; chief of the Colquhouns of Luss; Lord-lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, and M.P. for that county from 1837 to 1841. He married in June 1843, Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby of Birkenbog. She died 3d. May 1844, leaving one son, James, born in 1844.

The family mansion, Ross-dhu, is situated on a beautiful peninsula, as the name indicates. As the family possessions all lie between an arm of the sea and an island lake—Loch Gare and Loch Lomond—the name of Colquhoun, in Scotland pronounced Co-woon (whence the surname Cowan) is, among other conjectures, supposed to be derived from Col. in old french, a hill, or rather an elevated neck connecting two mountains or detached peaks, and quhon, quoin, or quhoin, (pronounced cune or whoon, in modern Spanish,) an angular wedge, which would correctly describe the nature of the property, being the high wedge-shaped land extending between two mountains at the angle where Loch Gare issues from the Clyde. These possessions may therefore have been so called from the Normans who appear to have accompanied David when, as count, he governed the southern portion of Scotland, or Cumbria, during the reign of Alexander the First, and, as we learn by a curious inquest held in the reign of Alexander the Second, resided in the neighborhood of Dumbarton. To the possessions of the family of Colquhoun was added in 1852 the estate of Ardincaple, purchased from the dowager duchess of Argyle.

Robert, a younger son of Sir Robert Colquhoun of that ilk, who married the heiress of Luss, was the first of the Colquhouns of Camstrodden, which estate, with the lands of Achirgahan, he obtained by charter, dated 4th July 1395, from his brother Sir Humphry. Sir James Colquhoun, 2d. baronet, purchased that estate from the hereditary proprietor, and re-annexed it to the estate of Luss.

COLQUEHOUN, PATRICK, a metropolitan magistrate, and well known

writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence, descended from an ancient family, was born at Dumbarton, March 14, 1745. His father, who held the office of registrar of the records of the county of Dumbarton, was nearly related to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, baronet. He was a class-fellow of Smollett, and died at the age of forty four. His son, the subject of this notice, before he attained his sixteenth year went to *Virginia* to engage in commercial pursuits. In 1766, he returned home, and settled in Glasgow, where, in 1775, he married a lady of his own name. In January 1782 he was elected Lord Provost of Glasgow; and having devised a plan for a chamber of commerce and manufactures in that city, he obtained a royal charter for it, and became its chairman. He filled several other civic offices with great credit and reputation.

In November 1789 he removed to London with his family; and having composed several popular treatises on the subject of Police, he was, in 1792, when seven public offices were established, appointed to one of them, through the inuence of his friend Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville (*a*); and as a police magistrate, he distinguished himself by his activity and application. In 1775 he published a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," which passed through six large editions. This work procured him, in 1797, the degree of LL.D. from the university of Glasgow. He was also appointed, by the legislature of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, agent for the colony of Great Britain. In 1800 appeared his "Treatise on the Police of the River Thames," containing an historical account of the trade of the port of London, and suggesting means for the protection of property on the river and in the adjacent parts of the metropolis. His plan was afterwards adopted, and a new police-office erected at Wapping. As some acknowledgement of the success of his endeavors to promote safe navigation of the river Thames, it may be stated that the West India merchants presented him with the sum of five hundred pounds; while the Russia Company voted him a piece of plate to the value of one hundred guineas. Mr. Colquhoun died April 25, 1820, aged seventy-five, having resigned his official situation about two years previous to his decease. His works are:

Observations on the State of the Cotton manufacture, 1783.
Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, 1796.
Observations on the Office of a Constable, 1799.
Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, 1800.
Treatise on Indigence, 1806.
A New and Effectual System of Education for the Laboring People, 1806.
A Treatise on the Wealth, Power and Resources of the British Empire. 2nd. edition, improved, 1815.
(a—Compiler's note).

It is both interesting and gratifying that the friendship and cordial relations which existed between Henry Dundas (1st. Viscount Melville), son of Robert Dundas (third Lord Arniston) and Patrick Colquhoun, also existed between the Calhoun and Dundas families, in the District of Abbeville, South Carolina.

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"THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND" (LODGE).

VOL. 1.

MONTGOMERY. Sir John Montgomery, son of Sir John Montgomery of Eglesham, succeeded to the estate (Eglesham), and was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James 1, 1423, from his confinement in England for eighteen years by King Henry IV; at whose inauguration the next year, he was one of the barons, on whom the honour of knighthood was conferred; and one of the peers, who sat upon the trial of Murdo, Duke of Albany. He married Agnes, daughter of Herbert Lord Maxwell, and by her had Alexander his heir, a man of great parts, of the privy council to King James I and II; by the former he was commissioned in 1430, with Sir Alexander Cunningham, to be governor of Kintyre and Knapdale; and the next year sent to England, to treat of the continuing a peace between the two realms, which was concluded. He obtained several beneficial grants from King James II, in recompence of his services, by whom he was twice sent a commissioner to England, in 1444 and 1447, and advanced to the dignity of a lord of parliament.

He married Margaret, daughter to Thomas Boyde of Kilmarnock, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, viz., Alexander, his heir apparent; George, founder of the family of Skelmurlie, baronets, (the chief branch whereof terminated in an heiress, married 11th. June 1735 to Mr. Montgomery, the younger of Coilsfield); Thomas, minister of Eglesham; Margaret married John, *the first Earl of Lennox;* Janet to Sir Robert Cunningham, ancestor to the Earl of Glencairn; .... to Alexander Hume of that ilk; Jean to John, Lord Kennedy; and Agnes to William Cunningham of Glengarnock.

Alexander, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter to Patrick Hepbourn of Hales; and dying before his father, left two sons; viz., (1) Alexander, who married Catharine, daughter to Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, and by his son Hugh, created Earl of Eglington in 1503, was ancestor to the earl of that title in Scotland. (2) Robert, from whom descends the Earl of Mount-Alexander.

Which Robert was denominated of Braidstane, having the lands of that place assigned him for his patrimony, of which he was laird, and was succeeded therein by his eldest son Robert, the second laird, father of Robert the third laird, whose son Adam, the fourth laird, married the eldest daughter of ....*COLQUHOUN, LAIRD OF LUSS, CHIEF OF HIS ANCIENT SEPT;* and had Adam his heir, and other children, (b) Adam, the fifth laird, purchased lands from Hugh, Earl of Eglington, and married the daughter of ....Montgomery, laird of Haisilheads, by whom he had four sons, viz., Sir Hugh, his successor, created Viscount Montgomery, George, Patrick and John.

HAMILTON, VISCOUNT STRABANE. James Hamilton, eldest son of

Claud, Lord Paisly, being a man of great parts and abilities, was much taken notice of at court, where he was a Lord of the King's bedchamber; who, by reason of his especial merit, advanced him in 1604 to the dignity of Baron of Abercorn; in which year he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland, to treat of an union with England; his majesty being also further pleased by patent, bearing date 10 July 1606, to create him Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Hamilton, Mount Castle and Kilpatrick. And the King proposing to hold a parliament in *IRELAND*, made choice of some few eminent persons, capable of that honour and trust, for the nobility of their birth, and their estates and possessions in this kingdom, to be assistant with the upper house, and to have place and voice as peers of the realm; and therefore by his letter from Westminster 31 March 1613, authorized the L. D. to call to the next parliament by writ of summons, his right trusty and right well-beloved cousin the Earl of Abercorn, directing that he should hold the same place and precedency of an Earl in parliament, as he did at the council-table, and in all other places,—On 20 May 1615 he was appointed for the council for the province of MUNSTER; and had a large grant of lands in the barony of Strasbane; upon which he built a very strong and fair castle; a school-house and church; and about the castle was built a town, consisting of eighty houses, many of lime and stone, very well and strongly built, and the rest good timber houses, in which were 120 families, able to make 200 men, every one having arms for his defence.

He married Mariana, daughter of Thomas, Lord Boyde, and deceasing 16 March 1617, before his father, had issue by her, who died in, or about the year 1633, five sons and three daughters, viz.:

(1) James his successor, created Baron of Strabane.
(2) Claud, to whom his brother, by permission of King Charles I, resigned the honour of Strabane.
(3) Sir William Hamilton, Knight, who was long resident at Rome from the Queen Dowager of England, and in his old age married Jane, daughter to *ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN, LAIRD OF LUSS*, and widow of Alan, Lord Cathcart, but left no issue.
(4) Sir George Hamilton, Baronet of Nova Scotia.
(5) Sir Alexander Hamilton of London, Knight.
(6) Lady Anne, married Hugh, Lord Semple.
(7) Lady Margaret, married Sir William Conyngham of Caprington.
(8) Lady Lucy, never married.

THE CALHOUN SETTLEMENT

ESTABLISHED IN 1756 BY JAMES CALHOUN AND FAMILY, DISTRICT OF ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE FIRST SETTLERS: According to the "NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA," James Calhoun and family emigrated from county DONEGAL, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1733. The Calhoun family, following the tide of emigration then setting southward along the ALLEGHANIES, moved to the banks of the Kanawha, in what is now Wythe county, Virginia. The incursions of the Indians, consequent upon Braddock's defeat, compelled them to a new emigration, and again moving southward, they established in 1756 the Calhoun Settlement, so called, in the upper part of South Carolina, near the Savannah river, in what is now Abbeville district. (*a*).

(a) The following is an extract from "THE COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN GENEOLOGY," (First Families of America), Vol. 111:

CALHOUN, JAMES, (1694-1772). from Ireland with his wife, four sons and one daughter, to Pa., 1733, removed to Wythe county, Va., to Abbeville Co., S. C.; married *Catherine Montgomery*. (For further details on Montgomery, see extract from "THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND," included in this sketch).

It is not clear if the three brothers of James Calhoun—Ezekiel, William, and Patrick—emigrated with him and family from Ireland in 1733, or came later. The first reference to any Calhoun in the district of Abbeville in official records are the grants of land to the Calhouns who settled in the Long Cane area. The four brothers—Ezekiel, William, Patrick and James—are reported to have arrived in this section in 1756; but they did not secure their grants of land until the summer of 1758, from records in the offices of the Historical Commission in Columbia. Ezekiel and Patrick filed their petitions for grants of land on June 6, 1758, and James Calhoun, a brother, filed his first petition on July 4, 1758. Later, William, the fourth brother, filed a petition for land and all four brothers secured several additional grants from time to time.

Ezekiel Calhoun, one of the brothers mentioned above, married .... Jane Ewing. They had the following children:

(1) John Ewing Calhoun (of whom below),
(2) Patrick Calhoun,
(3) Ezekiel Calhoun, Jr.,
(4) Mary Calhoun, who married .... Carr,
(5) Rebecca Calhoun, who married General Andrew Pickens, March 19, 1765.
(6) Catherine Calhoun, married January .., 1768, her first cousin, Alexander Noble, son of Mary Noble and John Noble.

(1) John Ewing Calhoun (above) was born about 1750; read law in Charleston, admitted to the bar 1793. Member General Assembly and elected United States Senator by the Assembly in 1801. He married Floride Bonneau, October 8, 1786, and they had the following children:

(1) Benjamin Calhoun, died young,
(2) Caroline Calhoun, died young,
(3) Floride Bonneau Calhoun, born February 15, 1792, married, January 8, 1811, her father's first cousin, John Caldwell Calhoun, at the beautiful home of her parents, Hon. and Mrs. John Ewing Calhoun, on the lower Santee river in South Carolina, (a).
(4) John Ewing Calhoun, Jr.,
(5) James Edward Calhoun (of whom below),
(6) William Sheridan Calhoun.

(a) (For the eminent Statesman, see "Fort Hill, John C. Calhoun Shrine," by Mrs. Harriet Hefner Cook, Clemson College, South Carolina, June 15, 1948).

(5) JAMES EDWARD CALHOUN. Appointed a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, May 30, 1816. A letter of June 17, 1816, notifying him of his appointment and enclosing his warrant, dated May 30, 1816, was addressed to him at Bath, S. C.

On January 7, 1817, he was ordered to report to the Commanding Officer at New Orleans for duty on that station. His name appears on the pay roll of the New Orleans station under that date, as transferred the same date to the U. S. S. CONGRESS, which was then stationed at New Orleans. His appearance on board the CONGRESS is given as April 26, 1817, off the Balize at New Orleans. The vessel was then under the command of Captain Charles Morris. She came north in the fall of 1817, and then sailed from Norfolk for Rio de Janeiro under the command of Captain Arthur Sinclair in December, returning to Norfolk in July, 1818. She sailed again for the coast of Brazil, May 16, 1819, under the command of Captain John D. Henley, returning to Hampton Roads, May 29, 1821. Calhoun was attached to her on both cruises. He was detached June 12, 1821, and furloughed for 8 months. April 22, 1822, his furlough was renewed for 8 months, and again on April 23, 1823, for the same period.

July 20, 1824, he was ordered to report to Captain Macdonough, at New York, for duty on board the U.S.S. CONSTITUTION under his command. The CONSTITUTION sailed from New York for the Mediterranean October 30, 1824, arriving at Gibralter, November 24. On November 30 he was detached from her by permission.

March 10, 1825, he was ordered to report to Captain Thomas Tingey, President of the Board of Examination, on March 14. He was passed for promotion, and on April 28, 1826, commissioned Lieutenant.

May 19, 1826, he was ordered to report to Commodore James Barron, at

Norfolk, for duty on the U. S. S. MACEDONIAN, and on May 24 a letter to Captain Biddle commanding the vessel, was enclosed to him authorizing him to be detached from the MACEDONIAN before her return to the United States if he so desired and the situation of the vessel permitted. He served on the MACEDONIAN on the coast of Brazil until April 22, 1827, when he was transferred to the U.S.S. BOSTON of the same squadron. A letter from the Department dated May 15, 1828, addressed to him at Rio de Janeiro, granted him 12 months leave, and informed him it could probably be extended if desired. The records do not show whether he availed himself of any leave at this time. He returned to the United States on the BOSTON, which arrived at New York July 12, 1829. On July 21 he was granted leave until further orders, and on July 31 was detached from the BOSTON.

.This ended Calhoun's active service in the Navy. On April 1, 1830, he was furloughed for 12 months, and again furloughed for the same period on April 1, 1831. Correspondence of 1831 shows that he was living on Millwood Plantation, near Terryville, S. C., at this time. On October 1, 1833, he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy stating that in the last communication received from the Department he had been informed that he would not be called on until his services were necessary. He expressed himself as grateful for the respite, but requested a furlough for 6 months in order to provide against any sudden call, on account of the accumulation of business on his hands. He stated that he was so absorbed in making extensive improvements that it was probable that he would resign his commission at the end of that time. On November 11, 1833, the Secretary wrote him, accepting his resignation, adding that the Department regretted that he should come to the conclusion to leave the service, to which he had been so long and so creditably attached. (*a*).

(a) (The above record of Lt. Calhoun's Naval service is from a letter of February 23, 1934, from the Office of Naval Records and Library, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.)

Lt. James Edward Calhoun married .... Maria Simpkins, of Edgefield, and they had one child. The mother and child died shortly after the child's birth, and before Lt. Calhoun could return home from sea duty. He did not marry again.

CALHOUN, JAMES EDWARD · As indicated previously, Lt. Calhoun retired from the naval service, November 11, 1833, to devote his time and attention to his home—"Millwood," on the Savannah river, Abbeville county, South Carolina, and vast holdings in that area. In later years, Lt. Calhoun was also known as Colonel Calhoun; hence referring to him as such in the remainder of this sketch.

Describing Colonel James Edward Calhoun, as the compiler recalls: Physically, he was of medium statue, slender but of striking military bearing; blue eyes; perfect teeth, all his own; ruddy complexion and grey hair; a brilliant conversationist and full of good humor; very kindly and affable to all, irrespective of

station in life. He was also very active, notwithstanding advanced years. Even at ninety years of age, the compiler saw him on old Bob, his high spirited saddle horse, riding along the river road accompanied by his man, William, who always handled the lines over Jack and Mandy—two fine mules with mane and tail like a horse—on the Colonel's trips to Abbeville in the covered wagon. The reason for the long mane and tail of the mules? Colonel James Edward maintained it is not in the Bible to shear the mane and the tail of a mule; consequently, insofar as he and *his* mules were concerned, he did not propose to establish a precedent!

In a letter of January 23, 1949, Mrs. Nina Taggart Chalmers, of Abbeville, daughter of Dr. and Mrs Taggart, whose fine home and large plantation was not far from "Millwood," very kindly gives her impression of Colonel James Edward Calhoun, namely:

"Your remarks in letter to Mrs. Greene about Mr. Calhoun are very interesting; for I, too, have an indistinct picture of him in my mind; I think because we had the same birthday, July 4th., which to my childish mind was a bond between us. I think of him as rather tall and slender but erect, with iron grey hair, but I do not remember his features."

"Millwood" was also known for its loyal and faithful employees, including the farm help and household servants, all of whom were devoted to the Colonel and his interests; and the ex-slaves, many of them, were right there in 1889, or twenty four years after they were emancipated—their "Ol Massah" to the last!

Colonel Calhoun was an intimate friend of the compiler's father, William Oswald Dundas; a friendship anti-dating the War Between the States, and continuing throughout the years. The Colonel never came to Abbeville, during the period 1879-1889, without coming to see the Dundas family, who often visited with him at "Millwood." The compiler has a number of letters from Colonel Calhoun to his father, William Oswald Dundas, which reflect the cordial and friendly relations which existed between him and the Dundas family.

Colonel James Edward Calhoun passed peacefully away at "Millwood," October 31, 1889, aged 93, due to advanced age, rather than to illness, as he had enjoyed good health throughout his long naval service, and in developing and directing operations at "Millwood." By his request, he was interred in the Calhoun family lot at Pendleton, S. C, by the side of his sister, Floride Bonneau Calhoun, Mrs John Caldwell Calhoun, wife of the distinguished statesman

Mrs. Nina Taggart Chalmers, previously mentioned, recalls that, when James Edward Calhoun died, her father, Dr. Taggart, took her to Latimer Station to see the special train go by bearing the remains of Colonel Calhoun, for interment at Pendleton.

Of the many good works of Colonel Calhoun, he had much to do with making possible the building of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Abbeville, located a short distance from the town square, and nearly opposite the fine home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Quarles; namely:

John J. Enright, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in the early

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1800s and located at Abbeville, willed a large lot at the above location (about two acres) to the Diocese of Charleston as a site for a Catholic church. His two sons, John and Thomas, inherited from their father his residence, general store and plantation located between what later became Calhoun Falls (junction of the SAL. and C&WC Rwys.) and Hester's Station on the latter road. The Enright brothers willed their property to the Diocese of Charleston to be sold at their death, and the proceeds to be applied to the building of the church. Colonel Calhoun, whose land joined that of the Enright estate, bought the entire property, and the church was built under the direction of the Rev. John J. Monaghan, pastor of St. Mary's church, Greenville, S. C., and in charge of the several missions. In the spring of 1886, the church was dedicated by Bishop Northrup, of the Diocese of Charleston, attended by Monsignor Quigely, Father Monaghan and Father McCarthy. The dedicatory services were most impressive and were well attended by many Abbevillians. The people of Abbeville later gave the money for the fence around the church property, which included a residence occupied for some years by Dr. Hill and family—very acceptable and gratefully received.

The woodwork for the altar was given by Colonel Calhoun, as is set forth in a letter to William Oswald Dundas, dated Trotter's Shoals, September 11, 1885, of which the following is an extract:

"The material for the altar for the Catholic chapel is in the kiln-drying house, to prepare it to be worked up in time for the dedication." The woodwork for the confessional, exceptionally fine cedar material, was also given by Colonel Calhoun.

(The Rev. John J. Monaghan (*above*) was later appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Wilmington, Delaware. He was succeeded in the pastorate of St. Mary's, Greenville, by the Rev. Fathers McCormick, Alphonse Hirschmeyer (Baron Von di Wiede, an Austraian nobleman), Budd, Gwynn, and McElroy, in the order given).

Colonel Calhoun, quite typical of family practices and traditions, was also a very good neighbor and civic minded; namely:

(1) Mrs. Nina Taggart Chalmers also recalls that, "when their home burned, James Edward Calhoun sent them over a sea chest of corn meal and things of like caliber."

(2) According to an article which appeared in "The Index-Journal," (Greenwood, S. C.), Colonel James Edward Calhoun willed his personal library to the town of Greenwood as a beginning of a public library, and the books were placed in what was then the newly built "Greenwood Boys High School."

The compiler also recalls, and with much pleasure, these members of the Calhoun family when the Dundas family resided at "Montivino," near Abbeville, 1879-1890:

Edward (Teddy) Calhoun, nephew of Colonel James Edward Calhoun; also the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Calhoun, the Misses Cuddie, Sadie, Floride and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Calhoun and family resided at the

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Norwood home, a beautiful place adorned by magnolias, various shrubs and many exquisite flowers, and located in the triangle north of the town square and near the home of General and Mrs. McGowan, the William Henry Parkers, and the Barnwell and Russell families, all lovely places.

Orville, William Patrick (Willie Pat), James, and the Misses Mary and Sallie Calhoun. Their imposing home and large acreage was about southwest of the town square, toward "Little Mountain," and near the Sondley and Baker residences.

Dr. Calhoun, M.D.

Patrick Calhoun, of Palatka, Florida, who occasionally visited in Abbeville, and always came to see the Dundas family.

Norwood Calhoun, whose fine home and large plantation was some miles west of Abbeville, not far from the Savannah river and near Hester's Station, C&WC. Rwy.).

The Calhoun brothers, whose plantation known as Calhoun's Quarter, was also west of Abbeville, not far from Calhoun Falls, and the home and plantations of Dr. Taggart and Judge Haskell.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Noble, of Abbeville, and Miss Isabella Bratten, daughter of General and Mrs. Bratten, of Columbia, S. C.

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"MILLWOOD"

In 1879, the original dwelling—no doubt an impressive mansion at the outset and for many years thereafter,—was in ruins, and in later years was not restored. A short distance to the north thereof was the home which Colonel Calhoun occupied until his death, October 31, 1889, a long and very comfortable one story building. At the west end were two rooms, one used as a living room and office, and one as a bedroom. Extending east was a long hall, with shelves on each side and filled with a very valuable collection of books, many of which were probably gathered in various parts of the world during Lt. Calhoun's career in the naval service. At the east end of the hall was the dining room. Directly opposite was a long building of two large rooms, one used as a kitchen and one as servants' quarters. Back of this building was a very fertile vegetable garden. Near the original dwelling was a well and the home of the overseer, occupied by Mr. Keiser and later by Mr. McAllister. The guest house was to the south, also a long one story building, two rooms and very comfortable, with a combined flower and vegetable garden to the south. In this garden was not only grown many beautiful flowers and fine vegetables but also an excellent quality of tea from plants brought home by Lt. Calhoun on one of his voyages. Directly east of the guest house was a similar building occupied by Mr. James Bell and family. (Mr. Bell was the head carpenter and general mechanic). To the northeast of the kitchen was also a one story building occupied by Cuff Walker and family. Nearby were the farm buildings and large pasture. About a half mile east, and on top of a hill, was the home of uncle Andrew (stone mason and bricklayer) and family. To the south of the guest house and garden were the flour and grist mill, and the cotton gin and press and saw mill, all operated by water power from the Savannah river flowing through a mill race about a half mile long. Near the flour and grist mill was a neat cottage occupied by uncle Nathan, Sr., age about 100, blind and bedridden but who always had a bright smile for all who came to see him, which were many. The sugar cane mill, where an excellent quality of table molasses was made, was not far away. On a high hill to the southeast of the flour mill and other buildings, was the home of John Walker and sisters, a building of the same general style as the other dwellings. On the river road about a mile to the north was the flat boat ferry operated for Colonel Calhoun by uncle Nathan—a ferry to the Georgia side of the river and crossing just below the "Big Island." To the south about the same distance on the river road was the old gold crusher, operated for a time by Colonel Calhoun, but the ore was not in paying quantity and this enterprise was abandoned. The man immediately in charge of the crusher (name not available) requested that he be interred on top of the high hill directly east of the crusher. His wishes were compiled with, but when the compiler was up there along in the 80's, the vault had fallen in and the name on the marble top, and the

date, could not be deciphered. The road to the east of the crusher led to the main road. At the junction was the home and general store and plantation of the Enright brothers—John and Thomas. This property joined "Millwood," and was bought in by Colonel James Edward Calhoun, as previously mentioned.

"Millwood" plantation was of immense acreage, and extended for seven miles on the Carolina side of the Savannah river, and a like number on the Georgia side. Colonel Calhoun also had extensive holdings in Occonee county, South Carolina; but these were lost to him, as was found after an investigation by Claude Northrup, Esq., an attorney of Charleston, S. C., due to squatters who settled on the land after further extension of the Blue Ridge Rwy., then completed to Walhalla and Seneca, S. C., was abandoned.

There was much tillable land in "Millwood" plantation, devoted to the production of cotton, corn, small grains and sugar cane; together with much fruit—apples, peaches, pears, plums, figs, muskmelons, cantaloupes, strawberries and blackberries. The outstanding grape in the Appeville district was the "scupponong"—brown in color and with a high sugar content, excellent for the table and for making wine. The original plants were brought to this country by Dr. Joseph di Togno, a native of Agaccio, Corsica, who came to America in the early 1800s and settled in Philadelphia, where he took a medical course and practiced for some years; later at Charlottesville, Virginia, where he became a tutor of modern languages at the university, thence to Wilmington, N. C., and finally at Abbeville, S. C., where he built the "Rock House" and occupied it for some years. A large vineyard of "scupponongs" was included in the extensive acreage. This property was later divided and the north portion, which became known as "Montivino," and consisting of about 350 acres, was sold and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Oswald Dundas and family, 1880-1890.

"Millwood" also had much forest land—tall and stately pine with only a few limbs at the extreme top; cedar, poplar, black walnut and hickory, and of the type suitable for conversion into lumber of the highest quality, and of long lasting quality as the buildings at "Millwood" clearly indicated.

The boats which plied on the Savannah river were owned by Colonel Calhoun and several other planters in the district. These were propelled by six men on each side with poles, and carried cotton in bales to the Sibley Mills, at Augusta, Georgia, about sixty miles distant, and brought household supplies back. The trip down was fairly easy, but the return against the tide and some shoal water was a slow and difficult process requiring skill and "Iron Men." The compiler sometimes saw these boats coming up stream, and heard the pilot yelling out to the crew: "Karlina, Jorja, ketch that boat tite!" This means of shipping cotton from this area was abandoned when the Savannah Valley branch of the C&WC. Rwy. was completed, Anderson to McCormick, S. C.

The Will of James Edward Calhoun is on file in the Judge of Probates office in Abbeville. The listing of the property is also there, and it is certainly interesting.

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In the "Abbeville Medium" of September 6, 1906, a sale of the land on the South Carolina and Georgia side of the Savannah river, owned by the estate of James Edward Calhoun, was advertised, in all 11,664 acres. No other details of the sale available.

CALHOUN, FRANCES JOSETTE, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Joseph Calhoun, of "Cedar Hill," an extensive plantation on Little River, District of Abbeville, married Dr. Joseph Marshall, brother of Colonel Foster Marshall, of Mexican War fame.

One of the compiler's much cherished treasures is a copy of "The Press & Banner & Abbeville Medium" of March 14, 1935 sent him by Miss Kate Marshall, with the following notation: "Mama is doing real well at 103 years old. Read the article on page 2."

The article, by Lewis Perrin, a boyhood friend of the compiler's, is a very fitting tribute to Captain and Mrs. Joseph Calhoun, and their daughter, Frances Josette; also of their magnificent home and plantation, "Cedar Hill." The picture shown in the paper of Frances Josette (Mrs. Marshall)—"ABBEVILLE'S GRAND OLD LADY"—bears a striking family resemblance to her cousin, Colonel James Edward Calhoun, and does not reflect one of advanced years; rather one who, notwithstanding more than a century of life's journey and the vicissitudes which at times meet us on the way, trod its path with faith and undaunted spirit, and typifies the same serenity of outlook and mind as in the days of yore; a very happy life which she not only enjoyed, but also brought enjoyment to others—her family, her relatives and many friends.

The beautiful home and gardens of the Marshall family—Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, the Misses Kate, Sallie, Elizabeth, Calhoun and Waldo, on the north joined "Montivino," the home of the Dundas family.

In 1919, when the distinguished french officer, Marshall Foch, toured this country, his train stopped at Abbeville. Mrs. Marshall, with the aid of two small boys, presented him with a basket of lovely flowers from the Marshall gardens, which were most gracefully received. Some other Abbevillians presented him with some fine water melons and cantaloupes, whereupon he, not knowing the name, smiling, exclaimed: "Shells! Grenades!"

Also north of "Montivino," and near the home of the Marshall family, was a good diamond for the game of "swat." Participating in the games from time to time were:

Waldo Marshall, Lewis Perrin, Tom and Frank Parker (later Commdr. Thomas Drayton Parker, USN., and Major General Frank Parker, USA.); Lewis Russell, Tom and Perrin Quarles, Archie Thompson, Lewis and Coulter Cothran (sons of the Hon. Thomas P. Cothran, M. C.); Andrew and Fraser Lyons (sons of Judge Lyons); Eugene McMillan, Douglas Dundas and the compiler. A number of Abbevillians very kindly took an interest and occasionally came out to watch the sport. Their presence added much to the pleasure of the participants.

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CLEMSON, JOHN CALHOUN, C.S.A. In answer to an inquiry of March 17, 1934, the following letter to the compiler was received from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, Washington, D. C., under date of March 26, 1934:

"The records show that John C. Clemson, also borne as Calhoun Clemson, private Company B., 1st. (Orr's) Regiment, South Carolina Rifles, Confederate States Army, enlisted July 21, 1861, at Camp Pickens, Anderson District, South Carolina, age 20 years."

"He was appointed from South Carolina, 2nd. Lieutenant, Infantry, C.S.A., January 24, 1862, to take rank from December 16, 1861."

"His name appears on the roll of Company H., 1st. Regiment of South Carolina Artillery, C.S.A., for February, 1862, as 2nd. Lieutenant, but by order dated May 7, 1863, he was assigned to duty with the nitre and mining Bureau, and on May 16, 1863, he tendered his resignation as an officer of the 1st. South Carolina Artillery and the same was accepted May 28, 1863."

"His name appears on a Register of Appointments, C.S.A., as 1st Lieutenant, but the date of appointment is not shown."

"He was captured at Bolivar, Mississippi, September 9, 1863, imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was released June 11, 1865, on taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. At that time his age was stated as 23 years, fair complexion, dark hair, grey eyes, height 6 feet 4 inches, and residence as Pendleton, South Carolina."

On page 414 of Volume 25 of the publication entitled" Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies" it is stated under date of September 15, 1863, that Colonel Currie of the Marine Brigade reported "he has just captured at Bolivar 3 Rebel paymasters, with $2,200,000 in Confederate Money, to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock. He also captured the Escort consisting of 35 men." (The compiler's father, William Oswald Dundas, C.S.A., was one of the 3 paymasters. He was sent to Camp Morton, Indiana, where he remained until the close of the war).

THE COMPILER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF ABBEVILLE, 1879-90)

A very picturesque town of about 1,500 population. On the east and west side of the town square were stores, with the exception of the southeastern corner. The court house was there, a two story brick building. The Post Office, about midway on the west side and near Branch's hotel, built from brick said to have been brought from England, was one of the oldest in the row. Mr. Lawson, postmaster for many years, was succeeded by Mrs. Lawson, and later by their son, James. The first bank opened in Abbeville was in the front of Branch's hotel. At the north end of the square was Seal's hotel, and on the street level a number of stores. Also at the north end was a street, beginning at the Episcopal church and extending to the Columbia and Greenville Roalroad station, Mr. Tynes Hammond, Agent. A telephone line ran from J. Allen Smith & Sons' store on the west side of the square to this station—a box at each end covered by parchment—a strictly one party line, no interruptions and good service! ' ' '

During the period, 1879-1890, Abbeville was only served by one railroad—the Hodges branch of the C&G. which passed Fort Pickens, the home of General and Mrs. Robert R. Hemphill and family, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roche and family, terminating at Hodge's where it connected with the main line. In the early 1890s, the Hamlet, N. C., Atlanta division of the SAL. Rwy. was completed as far as Abbeville.

There were many beautiful homes in and around Abbeville, adorned by lovely flower gardens, shrubs and magnolias. The two magnolias in front of the Church of the Sacred Heart were bought in Augusta, Georgia, by William Oswald Dundas, who set them out assisted by his sons, Douglas and the compiler.

The Townshend Robertson home, some distance north of the square, was very handsome and noted for its variety of flowers, shrubs and trees. Major Armistead Burt, C.S.A., also resided there, and it is said the last meeting of Jefferson Davis with several of his officers was held at the Robertson residence.

The "Rock House," formerly occupied by Dr. Joseph di Togno, was for many years the home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Douglas and family.

Abbeville, also, had a very attractive summer resort; at "Little Mountain," about six miles from the town, with mineral springs (principally iron) at the east base. A number of Abbevillians, the Lewis H. Russell's, the Dr. Don Henry Wilson's and others, had cottages there. Many others went out from time to time to drink the mineral water, enjoy the cool air and a walk up the mountain side.

A military company, known as the Abbeville Rifles, was commanded by Captain Willie McGowan, and occasionally was inspected by Adjutant General Milledge L. Bonham, son of former Governor Bonham, of South Carolina. The compiler often watched Captain McGowan drilling his company in the town

square, and just as often regretted he was too young for membership and participation in these very interesting activities.

While the compiler had very vivid memories of the severe earthquake which rocked Abbeville, and all of the eastern part of the United States, in the latter 80s, and also saw the comet which appeared shortly after the quake, he did not definitely recall the dates, nor the name of the comet. However, these were obtained through the courtesy of the Rev. Francis J. Heyden, S.J., director of Georgetown University Observatory, Washington, D. C., namely:

The earthquake occured at 10 PM., on August 31, 1886.

The date of the comet was also 1886, and was discovered by the well known astronomer Barnard. Hence the name, "Barnard's comet."

The compiler saw this comet at "Millwood" plantation, in company with his father and Colonel James Edward Calhoun, time about 10 PM. Colonel James Edward appeared in a long flowing robe, which he called a cassulia, brought, or perhaps the idea was brought, from the orient on one of his voyages. Although his eyesight was very good, the Colonel had binoculars which he probably used during his naval service.

It was a beautiful night, although rather cool for the season, moonlight and plenty of stars; and the soft murmur of the water flowing over the rocks in the Savannah was certainly conducive to sleep; sleep much enjoyed, no doubt, by Colonel James Edward, who, not forgetting many a night of "life on the ocean wave," slept in a hammock suspended from the ceiling of his room and reached by a small ladder; also by many others, including the compiler and his father, on "Millwood" plantation.

Abbeville was also in the area of the big blizzard of 1888, a blizzard which swept much of the United States in that year, of which the compiler also has vivid recollections, or:

His father and he had gone to Elberton, Georgia, in an open wagon and were caught in the blizzard; but, after a layover of several days, started back and reached the ferry at the Savannah river in the evening. The ice in the river was so thick that the ferryman, uncle Nathan, could not put us across in the float boat ferry, and we spent the night at the very hospitable home of Judge and Mrs. Blackwell, several miles distant. The following afternoon we again tried to get across, and finally landed on the Carolina side after slow and rough going. The boat was propelled by several men with poles, with two men at the bow knocking off the hugh cakes of ice—quite an inovation for the "sunny south," as well as the strong and willing hands—not "at the controls" but at the poles!

But even blizzards sometimes have their compensations; in this case, namely: The layover at Elberton, Georgia, was spent at Dr. Edmonds' hotel, noted for its hospitality. Among the many guests were three lads fresh from "Erin's Green Sod" who did much to entertain all present by their ready wit, good humor, and the clear tenor voice of one whose knowledge of, and love for, Irish songs was not only impressive, but also much enjoyed by his very appreciative audience.

PRESENT DAY ABBEVILLE

The period (1890-1949), more particularly in the past two decades, reflects a noteworthy growth in both population and industry throughout the district. According to the last census available (1940), population 5,000, together with a number of manufacturing industries; among others a woolen mill (originally cotton but converted to wool) in which the celebrated and nationally advertised "Miliken" wools are made in a strictly modern plant, and staffed by college graduates and skilled employes; in other words, the story of "mill people" has gone completely in the discard!

"Millwood," now merged into Calhoun Falls several miles up the Savannah river, is a subsidiary of the Duke Power Company, and is known as "The Millwood Company." Thus far, no industries have been established immediately on the site by the new owners, but at Calhoun Falls there is much activity, with the outlook favorable for further expansion.

The development of manufacturing industry in Abbeville, and generally throughout the district, confirms the staunch belief of Colonel James Edward Calhoun, as indicated in a letter to Cyrus McCormick, dated Trotter's Shoals, Savannah River, June 5, 1877, a copy of which was given by Colonel Calhoun to the compiler's father, William Oswald Dundas, in 1886, viz.:

TROTTER'S SHOALS SAVANNAH RIVER
June 5, 1877

CYRUS H. McCORMICK, ESQ., CHICAGO:

Dear Sir—In a letter just received from Messrs. Gaines & Yingling, real estate and immigration agents, No. 9 Astor House, New York, are the queries subjoined; which, since they relate so nearly to your interests, I refer to you, viz: "Can you give us any information concerning the Dorn gold mine? is it for sale? is it now worked? does it pay?"

Doubtless, to the second query, I might answer, no; now the Augusta and Greenwood railroad will pass by it. That on the contrary, you will carry out your original intention of building there to escape the horrible winters of the North. You will soon realize that the region embraced by Aiken and Anderson Court House enjoys one of the happiest climates on earth. Equally removed from the great agents of atmospheric change, the ocean and the mountains, it is exempt from destructive storms of wind, rain or hail. Blessed with sunshine and showers, throughout the year it is the surest for crops. There is just winter enough to keep insects in check, while the pomegranit and the fig do not require to be sheltered. Through the operation of an obvious cause, the summer is attempered by a constant set of the air from a higher elevation, through forests, and over innumerable pellucid streams. The nights are always cool. Living immediately on the banks of a river, half a mile wide, I am never troubled by mosquitos. Nowhere can there be found a larger percentage of population of seventy years and upward. Mr. Lee, who sold to J. C. Calhoun his plantation on this river a few miles below me, was one hundred and fourteen years old when I last saw him. He was then brisk and expressed himself to be more anxious than ever to live. Mrs. Fleming numbered her ninety-eight years on this estate. My nurse, "Aunt Peggy." died here, from the effects of a fall, aged 106. Her mother went to 115. Several of my tenants, older than myself, still use the hoe. I am an octogenarian with the fresh vitality of twenty-five. This is the country in which to grow old, comfortably. Of course you will add to your possessions, on the line destined in the early future, to be one of the grandest thoroughfares of the continent. If you enlarge hitherward you may reach the peculiar, generous "mulatto soil," admirable for wheat, and which produces the finest upland cotton that grows. The famous Abbe Correa da Serra, many years Portuguese Minister at Paris, was transferred in my time, to Washington. He said the district including Washington, Georgia, and the "Calhoun Settlement," Abbeville, S. C., resembles the best section of France. Gov. Chamberlain, with a magnanimity consonant to his high culture and superior intellect, said the other day: "South Carolina offers the most inviting inducements to the immigrant. Her resources are almost indescribable. Her cotton, long staple and upland, her rice and corn, her facilities for production and manufacture are absolutely unsurpassed. * * For she is Massachusetts,

Alabama and Iowa rolled into one. She has great variety of climate and soil." He might have added that her colored people are the best laborers, the best domestics in the world.

In the spring of 1823 at the breakfast table, the Secretary of War, as if thinking aloud, said: "I'm sorry I can't spare Lt. Talcott." "For what?" I asked. "Major Long ought to have an assistant engineer to aid him in exploring St. Peter's river." "Can I take the place?" "Yes, if you wish." The second night I was off in the stage to intercept Major Long and his party at Columbus, O. We passed a few days at Fort Dearborn, a dilapidated stockade; on the site of Chicago. I was taken in a canoe up the South Fork of Chicago river to a flooded prairie, whence the water flowed in one direction to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the other to the Gulf of Mexico. I did not then anticipate that in so short a time I would become aware of an outlet intermediate to those two, one quasi-Arctic, the other quasitropical.

In 1825, while visiting my friends near Pendleton, I heard of the failure of repeated attempts to ascend the Whiteside Mountain, plainly in sight from the village. That was enough for me. Taking a servant and a pack horse, I went up to Keowee river and at the North Carolina line, engaged as guide a man who had never been near the mountain. The region then belonging to the Cherokees was so thoroughly a wilderness that in our excursion of several days we did not see the least sign of settlement nor did we meet a single human being. Finally, a bear path led us to the summit of the mountain. On the way to my Naval Station I fell in with Major Long. I told him that at the Whiteside the character of the mountains changed from an unbroken range northward to isolated masses toward the South. That a canal communication with the West should be sought for among the headwaters of Tugalo river. That the Chatuga comes down at a right angle as a feeder, and breaks through the ridge, and that its great fall gives choice of level. We arranged to make an early reconnaissance, for it so happened that his mind had been long occupied with the project of uniting the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Atlantic, somewhere through the Alleghanies. But, as he wrote me, a certain influence with the government had procured his employment far away. I was promoted and went to sea. Mr. Poinsett, President Van Buren's Secretary of War, recommended the establishment of barracks in the South, to be corelative with those at Carlisle, Penn. He had in view the region immediately beyond Walhalla, for the reason that being an apex of country there is descent from it, in directions through more than half the points of the compass. The sources of the streams running to the ocean interlock there with the heads of others turned toward the gulf; their waters have been brought together for industrial purposes. Hon. Geo. G. Dibrel, M. C. from Tennessee, introduced a resolution for the improvement of the navigation of Hiwassee river, perhaps looking at this interflow. The lower portion of the Hiwassee is the most favorable, while the upper of the Little Tennessee is superior. A slight cut across the Rabun Gap would pour thirty-five mile of smooth water of this latter into Tugalo river. Four years ago water was drawn from Black Creek, an affluent of Tennessee

River, across the Gap to Izell's mills on Checkero Creek, an affluent of Savannah River. Less than the expense of a single railroad of equal length, would give the Northwest a water-transit more efficient than a dozen railroads. "It has been proven on the Western waters that a light tug can tow barges laden with 29,000 tons. To remove the same bulk by railroad would require 3,000 cars, 100 locomotives and 600 men." Chicago become the entrepot for Canada West, and all the great lakes would soon be without a rival among interior cities. The production of the great Northwest arrived at the distributing point, Augusta, would be competed for by Brunswick, Darien, Savannah, Port Royal, Charleston, and Wilmington. They are ports of an immense plain, extending from Chesapeake Bay to the Florida line, traversed by streams at average intervals of less than thirty miles, practicable for steamers 150 miles to the first falls of the rivers. It is the extreme verge of the true cotton region nearest to the marts of the world. It fronts the ocean the safest and the readiest to navigate. It is most convenient for commerce with South America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, the East Indies, and China.

The company making the canal and slack-water improvements would derive a double benefit, from tolls and from letting water power. To illustrate the inconceivable profit from leasing water power by the square inch, Gerrit Smith's bought for $14,000 yielded him an income equivalent to the interest on $800,000. The Passaic Falls, located in this quarter, would not be remarkable. The proprietor, hearing I was in New York, sent to invite me to visit him at Paterson. I found him in a house still unfinished, that had already cost $112,000. His income was such that he allowed his wife $14,000 a year alimony. Yet, to bring his water in shape, he had to build the highest stone wall in the world, except one on the Languedoc canal. An equal outlay on these shoals would utilize a thousand times the water. Savannah river with its affluents would furnish power enough to manufacture all the cotton that can be grown in North America.

Southern spinners, pursuing the true policy, would put themselves beyond the competition, not only of all exterior to the cotton region, but even of those at or near our own cities. By securing a sufficient area adjacent to their factories, operatives would go home, at night, to their parents, the renting of land to whom, would, in great part, balance wages. Strikes would be obviated, and since provisions would, along this great water transit, be cheaper than anywhere else, to a manufacturing population, all for a wide space around, would devote themselves exclusively to raising cotton to sell in the seed to the factories, to be worked up by the new process, adding two items not counted heretofore, oil and oil cake, which would go far toward meeting expenses. Besides the hullings are a better fuel than peat, and the ashes afford a superior phosphate fertilizer. A Northern company has recently transferred itself to Georgia, that it may operate under this system. Georgia and South Carolina will take the lead in cotton manufacture.

Direct an answer to Calhoun's Mills P. O., Abbeville County, South Carolina.

Very respectfully yours,

James Edward Calhoun.